

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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FOOD-DRUG AND WAGE-HOUR BILLS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Labor Law Becomes Effective October 24, 1938, and Food Law on June 25, 1939

The White House announced on Monday that the President had signed the Wage and Hour bill and the Food, Drug and Cosmetic bill on Saturday, June 25. The Wage and Hour Act thus becomes effective on October 24, which is 120 days after its signature. With the exception of certain provisions relating to drugs and cosmetics, which are immediately effective, the Food, Drugs and Cosmetic Act goes into effect on June 25, 1939. The present law remains in force until that time, but the work on drafting necessary regulations under the new law will proceed during the year.

A preliminary analysis of the wage and hour law, with text of the statute, was mailed to all canners a week ago. It dealt especially with the application of the new law to the canning industry.

At the time the INFORMATION LETTER went to press the President had not made public his choice for the position of administrator of the law nor had any official action been taken toward setting up the necessary administrative machinery. It is reported that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is compiling data to form the basis for the establishment of wage rates and to disclose the number of workers and kinds of employment that will be affected by the law.

The signing of the new Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was characterized by the Secretary of Agriculture as a great step forward in the protection of the American public. Secretary Wallace in a statement to the press said:

"It broadens the scope of the old law and, in many respects, reinforces those provisions which have stood the test of time. It will benefit also the honest manufacturers who are entitled to governmental protection against unethical competitors.

"The Act will stand as a legislative monument to the memory of the late Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who fought for a really effective measure throughout the five-year struggle over revision of the Act of 1906. Credit must also go to many other members of Congress, to consumer groups, and to those enlightened trade organizations which had an interest in the welfare of the consumer.

"Because of the five-year struggle to get the new bill through Congress, many persons are confused as to its merits. This is not surprising as there have been many versions of the bill, some of which contained provisions wholly unsatisfactory. While the bill is not perfect, the Conference Committee corrected the principal points of difference in such a fashion that I wholeheartedly recommended that the President sign the bill."

PRESIDENT VETOES WATER-POLLUTION BILL

On June 25th the President vetoed the Barkley-Vinson water pollution control bill (H.R. 2711). Stating that al-

though he appreciated the importance of the results sought to be accomplished by the legislation, the President pointed out that the bill "provides for the legislative assumption of responsibilities of the Executive branch, and, therefore, runs counter to the fundamental concept of our budget system that the planning of work programs of the Executive agencies and their presentation to Congress in the form of estimates of appropriation is a duty imposed upon the Chief Executive and not one for exercise by the legislative branch."

The President on June 24th vetoed the bill (H.R. 10650) authorizing a five-year \$3,260,000 building program for the Bureau of Fisheries. In a memorandum the President said that a \$1,055,350 P.W.A. allotment recently was made for improving and extending existing fish cultural facilities.

PLANS FOR MONOPOLY INQUIRY

Committee Holds First Meeting on Friday to Determine Its Program

Senator O'Mahoney was elected chairman, Representative Sumners, vice-chairman, and Leon Henderson, executive secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee at its first meeting Friday. The committee also discussed the scope of its projected inquiry and study into monopoly and concentration of economic power.

The joint legislative-executive committee was created by Congressional action instituted by Senator O'Mahoney following the President's Congressional message of April 29. Henderson now is consulting economist to WPA, and formerly was economic advisor to NRA.

Membership of the committee includes Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming (Chairman), King of Utah, and Borah of Idaho; Representatives Sumners of Texas, Eicher of Iowa, and Reece of Tennessee; Richard C. Patterson of the Department of Commerce, William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Thurman Arnold of the Department of Justice.

As mentioned in the INFORMATION LETTER for May 7, the President's message included two proposals of special interest to canners—the supervision of trade associations and the creation of a Bureau of Industrial Economics. As to the former the message recommended "supervision and effective publicity of the activities of trade associations, and a clarification and delineation of their legitimate spheres of activity which will enable them to combat unfair methods of competition but which will guard against their interference with legitimate competitive practices."

The proposed Bureau of Industrial Economics, which the message recommended be endowed with adequate powers to supplement and supervise the collection of industrial statistics by trade associations, would perform for business men functions similar to those performed for the farmers by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CANNED FOODS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Canned fruit exports increased almost 5 million pounds in May, 1938, over May, 1937, with largest item increases in apricots, cherries, fruits for salad, grapefruit, and peaches; milk exports nearly trebled; but meat, vegetable, and evaporated milk exports dropped. Imports of beef, peas, and tomatoes increased this year over May, 1937, but other commodity groups declined, with largest decreases in fish items. The following table, compiled from records of the Department of Commerce, furnishes figures for the month of May and the first five months of 1938 as compared with 1937:

EXPORTS	May, 1937		May, 1938		Jan.-May, 1937		Jan.-May, 1938	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total...	1,232,539	\$360,470	936,656	\$305,482	6,867,725	\$1,981,396	6,139,799	\$2,136,038
Beef, corned, roast, boiled, hash, hamburger...	56,379	18,153	27,255	5,282	372,512	90,892	216,659	59,046
Beef, other...	137,530	47,443	113,577	43,717	1,137,128	361,567	847,233	303,979
Pork...	652,437	227,642	573,814	202,557	3,467,000	1,153,759	3,862,472	1,477,913
Sausage...	105,353	29,738	90,598	26,171	794,272	214,809	547,058	156,795
Other...	280,840	37,494	131,412	27,755	1,096,813	160,369	666,377	138,305
Canned vegetables, total...	3,920,353	353,952	2,538,855	227,609	16,978,575	1,652,494	13,185,289	1,200,445
Asparagus...	1,277,798	158,363	770,590	107,427	6,513,642	877,687	3,146,215	474,357
Baked beans and pork and beans...	749,798	41,112	404,731	10,009	2,753,397	149,972	2,163,769	98,557
Corn...	140,375	11,088	108,605	8,312	828,485	66,690	916,975	70,065
Peas...	262,059	19,025	163,935	12,490	1,379,821	99,033	1,619,255	125,283
Soups...	225,884	22,615	235,022	27,439	1,237,470	120,617	1,230,675	123,644
Tomatoes...	70,861	4,723	65,341	4,406	758,538	43,138	485,546	30,572
Tomato paste...	45,181	4,038	61,527	5,510	342,155	31,662	622,439	42,742
Tomato juice...	954,735	75,062	491,747	26,181	1,621,827	121,213	1,544,196	89,716
Other...	193,662	17,936	187,357	16,835	1,543,240	142,482	1,456,219	145,509
Condensed milk...	457,303	48,227	1,366,317	180,006	1,242,699	136,057	2,765,282	397,201
Evaporated milk...	1,946,192	140,076	1,414,218	104,282	9,829,027	712,609	8,984,823	661,430
Canned fruits, total...	13,423,332	1,108,660	18,497,755	1,441,710	119,210,679	8,775,069	108,050,997	8,087,629
Apples and apple sauce...	92,700	4,786	901,069	40,743	6,167,609	292,183	4,039,922	182,196
Apricots...	554,804	43,851	2,594,031	176,779	5,792,117	433,703	9,425,642	656,318
Berries, other...	97,401	10,767	103,978	9,637	532,773	56,171	378,542	41,042
Cherries...	70,603	11,795	368,212	33,748	582,210	72,741	1,025,951	111,767
Fruits for salad...	2,898,465	318,426	3,335,860	355,931	16,665,729	1,835,753	12,901,651	1,432,547
Grapefruit...	2,754,424	163,829	3,424,198	230,439	24,811,765	1,279,227	26,563,938	1,755,326
Loganberries...	59,301	4,796	75,781	6,324	636,738	55,251	186,363	16,436
Peaches...	2,508,915	195,156	3,499,475	256,215	21,849,870	1,626,988	19,520,091	1,389,724
Pears...	3,024,779	233,241	3,070,023	225,859	31,026,375	2,178,481	28,273,083	1,964,796
Pineapple...	992,253	87,595	792,257	71,530	8,368,264	691,065	4,056,375	373,162
Prunes...	54,737	5,164	61,610	5,039	492,817	45,127	485,079	43,191
Other...	314,950	29,254	271,261	29,466	2,284,412	208,379	1,194,360	121,124
Canned fish, total...	4,208,888	386,609	3,898,091	548,727	46,166,239	4,913,210	3,315,026	3,903,121
Salmon...	792,457	117,905	2,182,292	351,161	18,644,196	2,982,692	12,970,299	2,178,026
Sardines...	3,109,945	205,982	1,192,383	86,035	25,468,833	1,586,270	16,914,324	1,143,914
Shrimp...	189,979	42,421	313,948	79,369	1,286,608	227,837	1,724,397	377,960
Shellfish, other...	56,320	10,121	71,795	10,921	395,251	69,017	495,577	72,567
Other...	60,187	10,180	137,673	21,241	371,351	47,394	1,030,429	130,654
IMPORTS								
Canned beef...	8,027,694	836,966	9,673,041	1,020,924	30,280,866	3,059,286	30,851,518	3,313,353
Condensed and evaporated milk...	106,768	5,442	33,964	3,155	681,212	31,394	254,551	20,081
Canned fish in oil: (fish in oil, etc.)								
Sardines...	1,782,543	244,409	1,336,403	193,344	13,948,623	1,852,532	7,140,254	1,102,852
Anchovies...	188,128	62,702	207,277	97,198	1,085,852	384,633	887,289	409,235
Tuna...	1,894,287	315,848	998,448	127,660	6,824,633	1,237,475	2,645,045	421,717
Other...	45,540	11,915	37,807	9,780	306,279	85,016	244,946	70,953
Canned shellfish:								
Crab meat...	1,501,106	402,104	609,023	220,296	4,982,966	1,518,111	2,252,837	783,111
Clams and oysters...	135,062	19,179	75,723	15,527	371,028	59,174	274,717	58,427
Lobsters...	98,531	53,215	94,279	37,127	265,827	124,768	229,286	95,577
Other canned fish...	1,826,254	135,960	827,062	74,942	12,024,408	854,867	5,692,242	508,381
Canned vegetables:								
Peas...	8,189	826	32,009	2,350	143,638	12,087	246,795	21,351
Mushrooms...	63,870	20,030	64,195	15,539	309,217	92,940	349,443	87,743
Tomatoes...	2,913,486	120,684	3,233,610	133,994	20,387,870	804,365	20,072,159	835,514
Tomato paste and sauce...	709,851	50,502	532,084	40,010	4,151,539	296,924	3,350,662	231,454
Other...	30,746	1,582	11,141	836	86,262	4,876	70,467	4,607
Canned pineapple, dutiable...	1,002,445	45,650	239,670	12,110	3,220,723	137,268	1,811,369	79,404
Philippine Islands, free...	2,940,538	159,020			5,318,994	274,164	965,044	48,843

Veterans Bureau Asks for Canned Fruit Bids

The Procurement Division of the Veterans Administration is asking for bids on 1,650 dozen No. 10 cans of plums packed 6 to the case, 1,275 dozen cans of blackberries, 4,600 dozen cans of Bartlett pears, 1,900 dozen cans of seedless grapes, and 225 dozen cans of muscat grapes. Bids on plums and blackberries will be publicly opened on July 19, and on pears and grapes on July 20. Deliveries are to be made f.o.b. destinations as follows:

	Perryville Doz. Cans	San Francisco Doz. Cans	Chicago Doz. Cans
Plums.....	200	900	550
Blackberries.....	550	125	600
Bartlett pears.....	150	1,950	2,500
Grapes:			
Seedless.....	500	300	1,100
Muscat.....	75	100	50

Copies of the invitations, including specifications and general conditions, may be obtained by communicating with A. J. Harrison, Chief of the Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C.

Recent F.S.C.C. Buying Programs

Buying programs announced recently by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation included purchases of surpluses of: Fresh vegetables in 12 Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia); dried prunes (31,174 tons) in California; peaches in Georgia, since production in 10 Southern States was expected to exceed 1937 production by nearly 3,200,000 bushels; California raisins; cane syrup in Louisiana and possibly other Southern States; and American cheese (purchases closed June 30).

Smaller Canned Tuna Exports from Japan

Japanese shipments of canned tuna and mackerel showed a seasonal improvement during March, 1938, but fell off during the first quarter compared with last year. Total

exports during the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 64,918 cases compared with 226,983 cases in the corresponding period of 1937, according to the American commercial attache at Tokyo.

A part of this loss may be attributed to the decline in the spring season's catch. March exports amounted to 35,280 cases, of which 21,247 went to the United States. The fiscal year closed on March 31 with exports of tuna to the United States about 80,000 cases below the maximum permitted under the unofficial agreement.

South African Crawfish Exports

South African canned and frozen crawfish tails, which for some time have found a considerable market in France and the United Kingdom, are now being exported in larger quantities to Czechoslovakia and the United States, according to the American consulate general at Johannesburg. Total exports of fresh and frozen crawfish from South Africa in 1937 were 2,788,982 pounds as compared with 1,803,101 pounds in 1936, while shipments of preserved crawfish were 3,164,816 pounds in 1937 as compared with 3,438,827 pounds in 1936.

Marketing Research Studies Listed

Sources of research on markets and marketing in the United States carried on by Federal and State governments, colleges, universities, and foundations, and by commercial organizations, have been listed in a 273-page book published by the Department of Commerce. The 1938 edition of "Market Research Sources" brings up to the beginning of 1937 the record of marketing research. The publication is intended to serve the dual purpose of a source book for those interested in marketing research, and a check upon work which has been done or is being currently conducted, thus obviating duplication of effort. Copies may be secured for 30 cents from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any district branch of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in business centers.

ACREAGE OF PEAS FOR CANNING

The acreage planted in peas for canning in 1937 and 1938, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, is shown in the following table, by varieties and by States. These acreage figures exclude the plantings of peas for freezing.

State	1937			1938		
	Alaskas Acres	Sweets Acres	Total Acres	Alaskas Acres	Sweets Acres	Total Acres
Maine.....		2,845	2,845		2,055	2,055
New York.....	3,808	27,508	31,316	3,340	25,648	28,988
Maryland.....	19,506	740	20,246	16,274	1,153	17,427
Delaware and New Jersey.....	3,638	12	3,650	2,799		2,799
Pennsylvania.....	3,473	2,290	5,763	3,107	2,352	5,459
Ohio.....	4,125	1,235	5,360	3,774	930	4,704
Indiana.....	7,325	1,315	8,640	6,485	827	7,312
Illinois.....	8,256	9,489	17,745	7,099	9,178	16,277
Michigan.....	6,660	8,767	15,427	5,500	7,293	12,793
Wisconsin.....	65,931	54,572	120,503	60,045	44,844	104,889
Minnesota.....	8,770	16,553	25,323	7,244	12,888	20,132
Montana.....		2,280	2,280		1,779	1,779
Colorado.....	1,729	2,260	3,989		3,861	3,861
Idaho and Utah.....	333	15,461	15,794	308	14,781	15,089
Washington and Oregon.....	4,291	43,968	48,259	1,512	41,647	43,159
Other States.....	8,180	3,469	11,649	6,537	5,940	12,477
Total.....	146,025	192,764	338,789	124,024	175,176	299,200

Malayan Pineapple Industry to Be Reorganized

Regulations recently passed by the government of the Straits Settlement provide that Malayan pineapples be sold in only two grades, golden and standard, and that labels display a Malayan trade-mark that conspicuously displays the government grades, according to the American commercial attache at Singapore.

To qualify for the Malayan trade-mark, canned pineapples must be either in the form of slices or cubes and must be sound and efficiently sterilized. Unless otherwise stated on the label, the fruit shall be packed in syrup expressed in percentage of sugar by weight as ascertained after the density of the liquid contents of the can has become stable. The average drained weight of the fruit in the cans must conform to the minimum drained weight stated for the corresponding size of the can.

The ordinance further provides that in order to qualify for the standard grade, the fruit must be sound, of good quality, of medium degree of ripeness, and of a color not lighter than medium light yellow. In order to qualify for the "golden" grade, the fruit must be fully ripe, sound, and of excellent quality, must be uniform in the degree of ripeness, of fully ripe golden color, and of excellent flavor.

Canners will not be allowed to register their factories unless certain conditions are complied with. Local observers anticipated that similar legislation would be passed in Johore and the Federated Malay States.

Speaks at WPA Training School

Utilization of low-cost canned foods for relief clients' use was the subject of Miss Ruth Atwater's talk at the WPA training school for home aides in Washington, D. C., on June 23. The home aides, both white and colored women, are being trained under a WPA project in the District of Columbia to go into homes of families on relief and to help them with food, clothing, and other home problems.

Miss Atwater had been asked to speak to the home aides by the director of the project, Mrs. Minna Adams. The Home Economics Division's leaflet "Canned Food Recipes for the Low-Cost Budget" was distributed, as well as the single sheet "Canned Food Facts."

Cold-Storage Warehouses Increase Capacity

Refrigerated storage capacity of cold-storage warehouses and meat-packing establishments in the United States has increased more than a third during the past 16 years, according to surveys by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Reports from 1,374 cold-storage warehouses and meat-packing establishments for 1937 indicate a combined refrigerated capacity of 730,322,012 cubic feet compared with 543,572,892 cubic feet reported for 1,302 establishments in 1921. Used mainly for food storage, cold-storage warehouses report material gains during the past few years in the quantities of quick-frozen fruits and vegetables stored. These and other perishables go into storage during harvest periods for later use by manufacturers and individual consumers.

In public warehouses, more space is used for the storage of apples than for any other commodity. Eggs rank second in the amount of space consumed.

Australian Fruit Shipments During First Quarter

Exports of canned fruits from Australia during the first quarter of 1938 totaled 312,300 cases, compared with 319,327 cases during the same period of 1937, according to the American trade commissioner at Sydney. Of the 1938 first quarter shipments (1937 first quarter shipments in parentheses) apricots amounted to 52,898 cases (34,327), peaches 117,959 (116,777), pears 131,553 (160,128), fruit salad 506 (1,328), and pineapple 9,384 (6,767).

Inspection of Canning Crops in Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced that State inspection and grading of canning products, including apples, cherries, asparagus, green beans, lima beans, corn, peas, cabbage, berries and tomatoes, will be provided at 21 new points this year. A summary of the canning crop inspection work done in 1937 has just been released by that agency, copies of which may be obtained upon application addressed to Harrisburg, Pa.

Control of Squash Borer

Control of the squash borer, which is especially active during July, is discussed in a recent circular prepared and distributed by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. Detailed directions for the preparation of arsenical or nicotine sprays, for both large-scale and market-garden use, together with information on the time and method of application, are contained in this publication. Copies may be obtained upon request directed to the Experiment Station.

Canadian Packers Lower Prices on Canned Lobster

Canadian packers of canned lobster have decided the price range of their product is too high compared with imported lobster, tuna fish, crabmeat, and other imported canned fish, according to a report from the American commercial attache at Ottawa. In order to move the present pack without a carryover a price reduction of approximately \$4.00 per case has been announced. The current selling price of canned lobster on the Canadian market is \$1.90 per dozen of quarters, and \$3.20 per dozen for one-halves.

British Imports of Tomato Juice

Imports of tomato juice into the United Kingdom during the first five months of 1938 amounted to 15,007 cases. With larger shipments during the last four weeks of this period, Canada regained the leading position as a supplier with 6,742 cases, compared with 6,350 from the United States, and 1,915 from other countries.

Broadcasts Story of Canning Research

"What's Back of a Can of Food", was the title of Miss Ruth Atwater's broadcast on June 23 over radio station WJSV in Washington. Miss Atwater was asked by Mrs. Elinor Lee, Director of the Aladdin Kitchen, to tell the radio audience of the research being carried on by the canning industry, and of descriptive labeling.

CONDITION OF PEAS, CORN AND BEANS FOR CANNING

The following tables giving the yields and conditions of peas, corn and beans for canning are based on reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 23.

In the case of peas, the acreage for canning is given for each of the States for this year compared with last year. The government's report on yields in pounds is given for 1937 together with the government's estimate for 1938. Yields in cases are given for 1937 only.

As an indication of the development of the crop since June 15, the date of the government's estimate of yields, the rainfall data from June 14 to June 28 are also given in the last two columns.

The tables showing the condition of the sweet corn and bean crops are likewise based on the reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 23. These tables differ from the table on peas in that the condition of the 1938 crop as of June 15 is reported in the last column as a percentage of the condition of the 1937 crop on the corresponding date. The 1937 planted acreage figures will not be available for corn for a week or ten days.

PEAS FOR CANNING

State	Planted acreage		Yield per acre				Rainfall	
	1937	1938	1937		1938		June 14-28	
			Pounds	Cases	Pounds	Cases	1937	1938
	Acre	Acre					Ins.	Ins.
Maine.....	2,845	2,055	1,900	91	1,900	....	2.1	1.5
New York.....	31,316	28,988	1,360	60	1,600	....	2.3	.9
Maryland.....	20,246	17,427	1,800	102	1,400	....	2.1	1.2
Delaware and New Jersey.....	3,650	2,799	1,130	56	800	....	1.5	.8
Pennsylvania.....	5,763	5,459	2,150	93	1,800	....	1.9	5.0
Ohio.....	5,360	4,704	2,050	91	900	....	3.9	1.1
Indiana.....	8,640	7,312	1,940	103	1,000	....	.7	3.9
Illinois.....	17,745	16,277	1,400	60	1,200	....	3.1	4.6
Michigan.....	15,427	12,793	1,410	57	1,350	....	2.2	.0
Wisconsin.....	120,503	104,889	1,360	70	1,300	....	2.0	1.5
Minnesota.....	25,323	20,132	1,500	62	1,400	....	1.7	1.2
Utah and Idaho.....	15,794	15,089	2,620	113	2,450	....	.0	.2
Washington and Oregon.....	48,259	43,159	1,850	75	1,835	....	2.5	.4

SWEET CORN

State	Planted for canning		Yield per acre		Rainfall June 15 to 30		Condition 1938 crop
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	June 15
	Acres	Acres	Cases	Cases	Ins.	Ins.	Per Cent
Maine.....	20,867	....	113	....	2.1	1.5	113
New York.....	25,884	....	53	....	2.3	.9	95
Maryland and Delaware.....	41,890	....	60	....	2.1	1.2	91
Pennsylvania.....	11,878	....	76	....	1.9	5.0	101
Ohio.....	24,461	....	54	....	3.9	1.1	91
Indiana.....	48,410	....	43	....	.7	3.9	92
Illinois.....	86,185	....	53	....	3.1	4.6	87
Wisconsin.....	26,270	....	47	....	2.0	1.5	102
Minnesota.....	75,918	....	52	....	1.7	1.2	94
Iowa-Nebraska.....	58,480	....	53	....	2.0	.7	95
Total.....	443,013		54.7				93.6

* Expressed as a percentage of the condition of the 1937 crop on June 15, 1937.

GREEN AND WAX BEANS

State	Planted for canning		Yield per acre		Rainfall June 15 to 30 June 15		Condition 1938 crop June 15
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1938 crop June 15
	Acres	Acres	Cases	Cases	Ins.	Ins.	Per Cent
Maine.....	1,600	1,750	253	....	2.1	1.5	115
New York.....	8,740	8,650	146	....	2.3	.9	99
Maryland and Delaware.....	11,400	13,750	161	....	2.1	1.2	95
Pennsylvania.....	2,600	2,450	159	....	1.9	5.0	90
Indiana.....	1,300	930	112	....	.7	3.9	93
Michigan.....	6,400	6,800	95	....	2.2	.0	105
Wisconsin.....	7,700	8,780	133	....	2.0	1.5	97
Tennessee.....	2,300	2,200	93	....	.9	3.2	102
Arkansas.....	3,500	3,400	75	....	1.7	1.5	83
Colorado.....	1,100	1,050	345	....	1.2	1.2	108
Utah.....	1,100	1,200	265	....	.0	.2	107
Washington.....	1,000	1,100	271	....	2.5	.4	98
Oregon.....	1,900	2,200	547	....	3.2	.4	99
California.....	1,480	1,400	539	....	.2	.0	105
Total.....	69,570	71,040	147	....	—	—	97.6

* Expressed as a percentage of the condition of the 1937 crop on June 15, 1937.

Condition of Tomatoes for Manufacture

A report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 23 states that the June 15 condition of 84 percent on tomatoes for commercial manufacture compares with 86 percent for June 15, 1937, and an average of 82 percent for the 10-year (1927-36) period. A prolonged rainy spell, which was particularly pronounced in Indiana and Ohio in late May and early June, delayed growers in transplanting to the fields. More favorable conditions developed after June 1 which enabled the growers to make more rapid progress in transplanting through the first two weeks of June.

Canned Pea Consumption and Carryover

Consumption of canned peas for the year ending June 1, 1938, was the largest on record. Shipments of canned peas out of canners' hands totaled 20,967,380 cases for the year, compared with 17,596,754 cases for 1936-37. The largest previous year was 1935-36 when 20,368,942 cases were shipped out of canners' hands.

In spite of the record consumption of peas, there were 4,653,849 cases on hand June 1 compared with 2,245,173 cases a year earlier and 3,663,926 cases on June 1, 1936. The following table gives the stocks of canned peas on June 1, 1938, in each of the marketing areas.

	Sold not shipped Cases	Unsold Cases	Total Cases
N. Y. and Maine:			
Alaskas.....	9,615	23,818	33,433
Sweets.....	137,990	204,888	342,878
Middle Atlantic:			
Alaskas.....	86,695	165,504	252,199
Sweets.....	24,952	61,502	86,454
Mid-West:			
Alaskas.....	311,209	1,032,998	1,344,207
Sweets.....	327,474	1,173,910	1,501,384
Western:			
Alaskas.....	9,632	15,777	25,409
Sweets.....	445,737	622,148	1,067,885
Total.....	1,353,304	3,300,545	4,653,849

The total supply of Alaska and Sweet peas for the last two years, together with the record of shipments, is given in the following table, which is comparable to the table appearing on page 8 of the bulletin entitled "Production and Distribution Statistics" issued by the National Canners Association in January of this year. Comparable data for the 1935 pack will also be found in that bulletin.

	Alaskas		Sweets	
	1936 Cars	1937 Cars	1936 Cars	1937 Cars
Carryover.....	1,759	787	1,905	1,458
Pack.....	7,164	10,718	9,013	12,658
Total supply.....	8,923	11,505	10,918	14,116
Shipments:				
June, July and August.....	3,502	3,968	3,234	3,113
September.....	1,168	1,200	1,842	1,797
October.....	721	767	436	888
November.....	391	469	217	406
December.....	622	401	1,044	702
January.....	307	546	416	801
February.....	500	566	836	1,010
March.....	306	856	568	1,054
April.....	384	572	547	661
May.....	235	505	320	695
Total shipments.....	8,136	9,850	9,460	11,117

New Home Economics Publication Displayed

The new publication of the Home Economics Division, "Information for the Canned Foods Shopper", was the highlight of the exhibition of literature of the Division at the annual convention of the American Home Economics Association held at Pittsburgh this week. Both Miss Atwater and Miss Black attended the convention.

Home economists at the convention desiring copies of the Division's publication left their names at the exhibit, and copies will be mailed to them. Copies of the new publication have been sent to the industry, and additional copies are available on application.

Ozark Canners' School

The second annual Ozark canners' school will be held at Monett, Mo., July 11-14. Dr. E. J. Cameron, assistant director, Research Laboratories, National Canners Association, will speak at the school which is being conducted through the cooperation of the Universities of Missouri and Arkansas, the American, Continental, Crown, and Heekin Can Companies, and the Ozark Canners Association.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	June 25 1937	June 25 1938	June 18 1938	June 25 1937	June 25 1938
Beans, snap and lima	98	108	127	7,804	7,968
Tomatoes.....	1,378	1,721	1,754	14,400	23,146
Green peas.....	210	198	140	4,068	3,547
Others, domestic....	3,261	1,473	1,695	123,229	118,747
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic....	1,676	3,036	3,147	119,873	1,351,169
Imports.....	16	19	20	256	201
Others, domestic....	1,282	1,435	1,478	10,843	12,220

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